

LIV

- spreads on the surface of the ground, and, when in perfection, is of an ash colour; but, as it grows old, it alters, and becomes of a dark colour.
- LIVERY**. *n. f.* [from *liver*, French.]
 1. The act of giving or taking possession.
 You do wrongfully seize Hereford's right,
 Call in his letters patents that he hath
 By his attorneys general to sue
 His *livery*, and deny his offered homage.
 2. Release from wardship.
 Had the two houses first sued out their *livery*, and once
 effectually redeemed themselves from the wardship of the
 tumults, I should then suspect my own judgment. *K. Charles.*
 2. The writ by which possession is obtained.
 3. The state of being kept at a certain rate.
 What *livery* is, we by common use in England know well
 enough, namely, that it is an allowance of horse meat; as
 they commonly use the word *stabling*, as to keep horses at
livery; the which word, I guess, is derived of *livering* or
delivering forth their nightly food; so in great houses, the
livery is laid to be served up for all night, that is, their even-
 ing allowance for drink: and *livery* is also called the upper
 weed which a serving man wears; so called, I suppose, for
 that it was delivered and taken from him at pleasure: so it
 is apparent, that, by the word *livery*, is there meant horse
 meat, like as by the cognizance is understood man's meat. Some
 say it is derived of coin, for that they used in their cognizances
 not only to take meat but money; but I rather think it is
 derived of the Irish, the which is a common use amongst
 landlords of the Irish to have a common depending upon their
 tenants, who being commonly but tenants at will, they used
 to take of them what victuals they list; for of victuals they
 were wont to make a small reckoning. *Spenser on Ireland.*
 4. The cloaths given to servants.
 My mind for weeds your virtue's *livery* wears. *Sidney.*
 Perhaps they are by too much the more loth to forsake this
 argument, for that it hath, though nothing else, yet the
 name of scripture, to give it some kind of countenance more
 than the pretext of *livery* coats affordeth. *Hooker.*
 I think, it is our way,
 If we will keep in favour with the king,
 To be her men, and wear her *livery*. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*
 Yet do our hearts wear Timon's *livery*,
 That see I by our faces. *Shakespeare, Timon of Athens.*
 Ev'ry lady cloath'd in white,
 And crown'd with oak and laurel ev'ry knight,
 Are servants to the leaf, by *liveries* known
 Of innocence. *Dryden's Flower and Leaf.*
 On others int'rest her gay *liv'ry* flings,
 Int'rest that waves on party-colour'd wings;
 Turn'd to the sun she casts a thousand dyes,
 And as she turns the colours fall or rise. *Dunciad.*
 If your dinner mis-carries, you were seized by the footmen
 coming into the kitchen; and to prove it true, throw a ladle-
 ful of broth on one or two of their *liveries*. *Swift.*
 5. A particular dress; a garb worn as a token or consequence
 of any thing.
 Of fair Urania, fairer than a green,
 Proudly bedeck'd in April's *livery*. *Sidney.*
 Mistake me not for my complexion
 The shadow'd *livery* of the burning sun,
 To whom I am a neighbour, and near bred. *Shakespeare.*
 At once came forth whatever creeps the ground,
 Infect, or worm; those wav'd their limber fans,
 For wings, and smallest lineaments exact,
 In all the *liveries* deck'd of summer's pride,
 With spots of gold and purple, azure, green. *Milton.*
 Now came still evening on, and twilight grey
 Had in her sober *livery* all things clad. *Milt. Pa. Left.*
LIVERYMAN. *n. f.* [*livery* and *man*.]
 1. One who wears a livery; a servant of an inferior kind.
 The witnesses made oath, that they had heard some of the
liverymen frequently railing at their mistresses. *Arbutnot.*
 2. [In London.] A freeman of some standing in a company.
LIVES. *n. f.* [the plural of *life*.]
 So short is life, that every peasant thrives,
 In a farm house, or field, to have three *lives*. *Donne.*
LIVID. *adj.* [*lividus*, Latin; *livide*, French.] Discoloured,
 as with a blow; black and blue.
 It was a pestilent fever, not seated in the veins or hu-
 mours, for that there followed no carbuncles, no purple or
livid spots, the mafs of the blood not being tainted. *Bacon.*
 Upon my *livid* lips bestow a kiss:
 O envy not the dead, they feel not bliss! *Dryden.*
 They beat their breasts with many a bruising blow,
 Till they turn'd *livid*, and corrupt the snow. *Dryden.*
LIVIDITY. *n. f.* [*lividitas*, French; from *livid*.] Discoloura-
 tion, as by a blow.
 The signs of a tendency to such a state, are darkness or
lividity of the countenance. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
LIVING. *n. f.* [from *live*.]
 1. Support; maintenance; fortune upon which one lives.

LOA

- The Arcadians fought as in unknown place, having no
 succour but in their hands; the Helots, as in their own place,
 fighting for their *livings*, wives, and children. *Sidney.*
 All they did cast in of their abundance; but the of her
 want did cast in all that she had, even all her *living*. *Mark.*
 2. Power of continuing life.
 There is no *living* without trusting some body or other, in
 some cases. *L'Estrange's Fables.*
 2. Livelihood.
 For ourselves we may a *living* make. *Hubbard's Tale.*
 Then may I set the world on wheels, when she can spin
 for her *living*. *Shakespeare.*
 Isaac and his wife, now dig for your life,
 Or shortly you'll dig for your *living*. *Denham.*
 Actors must represent such things as they are capable to
 perform, and by which both they and the scribbler may get
 their *living*. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*
 3. Benefice of a clergyman.
 Some of our ministers having the *livings* of the country
 offered unto them, without pains, will, neither for any love
 of God, nor for all the good they may do, by winning souls
 to God, be drawn forth from their warm nests. *Spenser.*
 The parson of the parish preaching against adultery, Mrs.
 Bull told her husband, that they would join to have him
 turned out of his *living* for using personal reflections. *Arbutnot.*
LIVINGLY. *adv.* [from *living*.] In the living state.
 In vain do they scruple to approach the dead, who *livingly*
 are cadaverous, or fear any outward pollution, whole tem-
 per pollutes themselves. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iv.*
LIVRE. *n. f.* [French.] The sum by which the French reckon
 their money, equal nearly to our shilling.
LIXIVIAL. *adj.* [from *lixivium*, Latin.]
 1. Impregnated with salts like a lixivium.
 The symptoms of the excretion of the bile vitiated, were
 a yellowish colour of the skin, and a *lixivial* urine. *Arbutnot.*
 2. Obtained by lixivium.
 Helmont conjectured, that *lixivial* salts do not pre-exist in
 their alkalizate form. *Boyle.*
LIXIVIATE. *adj.* [*lixivieux*, French; from *lixivium*.] Making
 a lixivium.
 In these the salt and *lixivated* serosity, with some portion
 of choler, is divided between the guts and the bladder. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii.*
Lixivate salts, to which pot ashes belong, by piercing the
 bodies of vegetables, dispose them to part readily with their
 tincture. *Boyle.*
LIXIVIUM. *n. f.* [Lat.] Lye; water impregnated with salt
 of whatsoever kind; a liquor which has the power of ex-
 traction.
 I made a *lixivium* of fair water and salt of wormwood,
 and having frozen it with snow and salt, I could not discern
 any thing more like to wormwood than to several other
 plants. *Boyle.*
LIZARD. *n. f.* [*lizardus*, French; *lacertus*, Latin.] An animal
 resembling a serpent, with legs added to it.
 There are several sorts of *lizards*; some in Arabia of a
 cubit long. In America they eat *lizards*; it is very probable
 likewise that they were eaten sometimes in Arabia and Ju-
 daea, since Moses ranks them among the unclean creatures. *Calm.*
 Thou'rt like a foul mis-shapen stigmatick,
 Mark'd by the destinies to be avoided,
 As venomous toads, or *lizards* dreadful stings. *Shakespeare.*
 Adder's fork, and blind worm's sting,
 Lizard's leg, and owl's wing. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
LIZARDITAL. *n. f.* A plant.
LIZARDSTONE. *n. f.* [*lizard* and *stone*.] A kind of stone.
L.L.D. *n. f.* [*legum doctor*.] A doctor of the canon and civil laws.
LO. *interject.* [la, Saxon.] Look; see; behold. It is a word
 used to recall the attention generally to some object of sight;
 sometimes to something heard, but not properly; often to
 something to be understood.
Lo! within a ken our army lies. *Shakespeare.*
 Now must the world point at poor Catharine,
 And say, *lo!* there is mad Petrucchio's wife. *Shakespeare.*
Lo! I have a weapon,
 A better never did itself sustain
 Upon a soldier's thigh. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
 Thou did'st utter,
 I am yours for ever.
 —Why *lo* you now, I've spoke to the purpose twice. *Shak.*
 For *lo!* he sung the world's stupenduous birth. *Roscom.*
Lo! heav'n and earth combine
 To blast our bold design. *Dryden's Albion.*
LOACH. *n. f.* [*loche*, French.]
 The *loach* is a most dainty fish; he breeds and feeds in
 little and clear swift brooks or rills, and lives there upon the
 gravel, and in the sharpest streams: he grows not to be above
 a finger long, and no thicker than is suitable to that length:
 he is of the shape of an eel, and has a beard of wattels like
 a barbel: he has two fins at his sides, four at his belly, and
 one at his tail, dappled with many black or brown spots: his

LOA

- his mouth, barbel-like, under his nose. This fish is usually
 full of eggs or spawn, and is by Gesser, and other learned
 physicians, commended for great nourishment, and to be
 very grateful both to the palate and stomach of sick persons,
 and to be fitted for with a very small worm, at the bot-
 tom, for he very seldom or never rises above the gravel. *Watson's Angler.*
LOAD. *n. f.* [blase, Saxon.]
 1. A burthen; a freight; lading.
 Then on his back he laid the precious *load*,
 And fought his wonted shelter. *Dryden's Nun's Tale.*
 2. Any thing that depresses.
 How a man can have a quiet and cheerful mind under a
 great burden and *load* of guilt, I know not, unless he be
 very ignorant. *Ray on Creation.*
 3. As much drink as one can bear.
 There are those that can never sleep without their *load*,
 nor enjoy one easy thought, till they have laid all their cares
 to rest with a bottle. *L'Estrange.*
TO LOAD. *v. a.* [blaban, Saxon.]
 1. To burden; to freight.
 At last, laden with honour's spoils,
 Returns the good Andronicus to Rome. *Shakespeare.*
 Your carriages were heavy *laden*; they are a burden to
 the beast. *Isa. xlvii. 1.*
 2. To encumber; to embarrass.
 He that makes no reflexions on what he reads, only *loads*
 his mind with a rhapsody of tales, fit in winter nights for
 the entertainment of others. *Locke.*
 3. To charge a gun.
 A mariner having discharged his gun, and *loading* it sud-
 denly again, the powder took fire. *Wifeman.*
 4. To make heavy by something appended or annexed.
 Thy dreadful vow, *laden* with death, still sounds
 In my stunn'd ears. *Addison's Cato.*
LOAD. *n. f.* [more properly *lade*, as it was anciently written
 from *laean*, Saxon, to *lead*.] The leading vein in a mine.
 The tin lay couched at first in certain strakes amongst the
 rocks, like the veins in a man's body, from the depth whereof
 the main *load* spreadeth out his branches, until they approach
 the open air. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
 Their manner of working in the *load* mines, is to follow
 the *load* as it lieth. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
LOADER. *n. f.* [from *load*.] He who *loads*.
LOADSMAN. *n. f.* [*lade* and *man*.] He who leads the way; a
 pilot.
LOADSTAR. *n. f.* [more properly as it is in *Maundeville*, *lade-
 star*, from *laean*, to *lead*.] The polestar; the cynosure;
 the leading or guiding star.
 She was the *loadstar* of my life; she the blessing of mine
 eyes; she the overthrow of my desires, and yet the recom-
 pence of my overthrow. *Sidney.*
 My Helice, the *loadstar* of my life. *Spenser.*
 O happy fair!
 Your eyes are *loadstars*, and your tongue sweet air;
 More tuneable than lark to shepherd's ear
 When wheat is green, when hawthorn buds appear. *Shak.*
 That clear majesty
 Which standeth fix'd, yet spreads her heavenly worth,
 Lodestone to hearts, and *loadstar* to all eyes. *Davies.*
LOADSTONE. *n. f.* [properly *loadstone* or *leadingstone*. See
LOADSTAR.] The magnet; the stone on which the mari-
 ners compass needle is touched to give it a direction north
 and south.
 The *loadstone* is a peculiar and rich ore of iron, found in
 large masses, of a deep iron-grey where fresh broken, and
 often tinged with a brownish or reddish colour: it is very
 heavy, and considerably hard, and its great character is that
 of attracting iron. This ore of iron is found in England,
 and in most other places where there are mines of that metal.
Hill's Materia Medica.
 The use of the *loadstone* was kept as secret as any of the
 other mysteries of the art. *Swift.*
LOAF. *n. f.* [from *blaf* or *laf*, Saxon.]
 1. A mass of bread as it is formed by the baker: a loaf is
 thicker than a cake.
 Easy it is
 Of a cut *loaf* to steal a shive, we know. *Shakespeare.*
 The bread and bread corn in the town sufficed not for six
 days: hereupon the soldiers entered into proportion; and,
 to give example, the lord Clinton limited himself to a *loaf* a
 day. *Hayward.*
 With equal force you may break a *loaf* of bread into more
 and less parts than a lump of lead of the same bigness. *Digby.*
 2. Any mass into which a body is wrought.
 Your wine becomes so limpid, that you may bottle it with
 a piece of *loaf* sugar in each bottle. *Mort.*
LOAM. *n. f.* [lim, laam, Saxon; *limus*, Latin; from *limen*,
 a fen, Junius.] Fat, unctuous, tenacious, earth; marl,
 The purest treasure

LOA

- Is spotless reputation; that away, *Shakespeare.*
 Men are but gilded *loam* or painted clay. *Shakespeare.*
 Alexander returneth to dust; the dust is earth; of earth
 we make *loam*; and why of that *loam* might they not stop a
 beer barrel? *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
TO LOAM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To smear with loam,
 marl, or clay; to clay.
 The joist ends, and girders which be in the walls, must
 be *loamed* all over, to preserve them from the corroding of the
 mortar. *Alexand's Mechanical Exercises.*
LO'AMY. *adj.* [from *loam*.] Marly.
 The mellow earth is the best, between the two extremes
 of clay and sand, especially if it be not *loamy* and binding. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. No. 665.*
 Auricula seedlings best like a *loamy* sand, or light moist
 earth; yet rich and shaded. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*
LOAN. *n. f.* [blæn, Saxon.] Any thing lent; any thing given
 to another, on condition of return or repayment.
 The better such ancient revenues shall be answered and
 paid, the less need her majesty ask subsidies, fifteens, and
 loans. *Bacon.*
 You're on the fret,
 Because, in so debauch'd and vile an age,
 Thy friend and old acquaintance dares disown
 The gold you lent him, and forswear the *loan*. *Dryden.*
LOATH. *adj.* [lað, Saxon.] Unwilling; dissliking; not ready;
 not inclined.
 These fresh and delightful brooks, how slowly they slide
 away, as *loth* to leave the company of so many things united
 in perfection. *Sidney.*
 With lofty eyes, half *loth* to look so low,
 She thanked them in her disdainful wise,
 No other grace vouchsafed them to show
 Of princely worth. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*
 When he heard her answers *loth*, he knew
 Some secret sorrow did her heart constrain. *Fairy Queen.*
 To speak so indirectly, I am *loth*;
 I'd say the truth; but to accuse him so,
 That is your part. *Shakespeare, Meaf. for Measure.*
 Long doth she stay, as *loth* to leave the land,
 From whose soft side she first did issue make,
 She tastes all places, turns to ev'ry hand,
 Her flow'ry banks unwilling to forsake. *Davies.*
 Then wilt thou not be *loth*
 To leave this paradise, but shalt possess
 A paradise within thee, happier far! *Milton's Par. Lost.*
 To pardon willing, and to punish *loth*;
 You strike with one hand, but you heal with both:
 Lifting up all that prostrate lie, you grieve
 You cannot make the dead again to live. *Waller.*
 When *Aeneas* is forced to kill *Lausus*, the poet shews him
 compassionate, and is *loth* to destroy such a master-piece of
 nature. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*
 As some faint pilgrim standing on the shore,
 First views the torrent he would venture o'er;
 And then his inn upon the farther ground,
Loth to wade through, and *lother* to go round:
 Then dipping in his staff does trial make
 How deep it is; and, fighting, pulls it back. *Dryden.*
 I know you shy to be oblig'd;
 And still more *loath* to be oblig'd by me. *Southern.*
TO LOATHE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To hate; to look on with abhorrence.
 Parthenia had learned both liking and mistaking, loving
 and *loathing*. *Sidney.*
 They with their filthiness
 Polluted this same gentle soil long time,
 That their own mother *loath'd* their beastliness. *Fa. Qy.*
 The fish in the river shall die, and the river stink; and
 the Egyptians shall *loath* to drink of the water. *Exod. vii. 18.*
 How am I caught with an unwary oath,
 Not to reveal the secret which I *loath!* *Waller.*
 For thee the lion *loaths* the taste of blood,
 And roaring hunts his female through the wood. *Dryden.*
 Why do I stay within this hated place,
 Where every object shocks my *loathing* eyes. *Rowe.*
 Now his exalted spirit *loaths*
 Incumbrances of food and cloaths. *Swift.*
 2. To consider with the disgust of satiety.
Loathing the honey'd cakes, I long for bread. *Cowley.*
 Our appetite is extinguished with the satisfaction, and is
 succeeded by *loathing* and satiety. *Rogers's Sermons.*
 3. To see food with dislike.
Loathing is a symptom well known to attend disorders of
 the stomach; and the cure must have regard to the cause. *Quincy.*
TO LOATHE. *v. n.* To create disgust; to cause abhorrence.
 Where I was wont to seek the honey bee,
 The grizzly toadstool grown there might I see,
 And *loathing* paddocks lording on the same. *Spenser.*